

an appointment to the vacancy thus created without
ing the advice and consent of the Senate either upon
suspension or the appointment.

The phrase "may happen," construed according to proper and well-understood meaning of the words in the Constitution was framed, referred to those vacancies occurring independently of the will of the Senate.

This view is also sustained by the reasoning of *Reagan*, in the fifth number of the collection, for carrying out the last of these two clauses, it is equally clear, cannot be understood as embracing the first. The relation which the two clauses bear to each other is that of a general rule and an exception. The clause relating to the President's removal is the general rule, and the clause relating to the impeachment is the exception. The purpose of the clause relating to the impeachment is to establish an auxiliary method of appointment, in cases in which the President is removed from office. The clause relating to the removal is the general rule, and the clause relating to the impeachment is the exception. The purpose of the clause relating to the impeachment is to establish an auxiliary method of appointment, in cases in which the President is removed from office.

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or department of the Government, when, without any authority, he has endeavored to influence the country by rendering them absolutely dependent for their positions and emoluments upon him. Moreover, this course was a serious obstacle to the career of the public man, from the beginning of the Government until the present time. The career of Andrew Johnson shows that the country driven to the point of rebellion, was a direct result of the connections with his criminal design to overthrow the power of Congress, to subvert the institutions of the country, and to inaugurate a reign of anarchy, which he participated in the Rebellion. Having entered upon this career of crime, he soon found it essential to the accomplishment of his designs, to subject every grade and description in the country. To this end he could not do without making them his political dependents; and, in order to accomplish this, he had to have the confidence, and thus be made subservient to his wishes, he determined to assert an authority over them unauthorized by the laws of the country. His conversion to this course was by Chief Magistrate. Its conversion with Mr. Wood, in the Autumn of 1866, fully disclosed its purpose.

It was his intention to pass the Tensure of Officers Act, and removed hundreds of faithful and patriotic officers, to the great detriment of the country, and to the loss of the public revenue. The time of the passage of the act he was so far from being in his mind, schemes of ambition and revenge, that it was, in his view, a necessary measure to carry out his plans, to undermine that law and secure to himself the confidence of the officers in the civil service, the army and in the navy. His sins became grave and involved in an unlawful undertaking, the process of which he was aided by the House of Representatives as

alternatives, but to assert that under an O'Connell power was vested in the President under the Constitution, the advice and consent of the Senate, to remove an officer who acted upon in part, and developed a policy, in civil service, has already produced evils threaten the overthrow of the Government. We removed faithful public officers, and appointed others whose only claim to consideration their unreasoning devotion to his interesting unhesitating obedience to his military and naval superiors for this devotion to his obedience by them upon the revenues, appropriated for the interests

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